

Scholarly Communication 101

Claire Sewell

Research Support Skills Coordinator

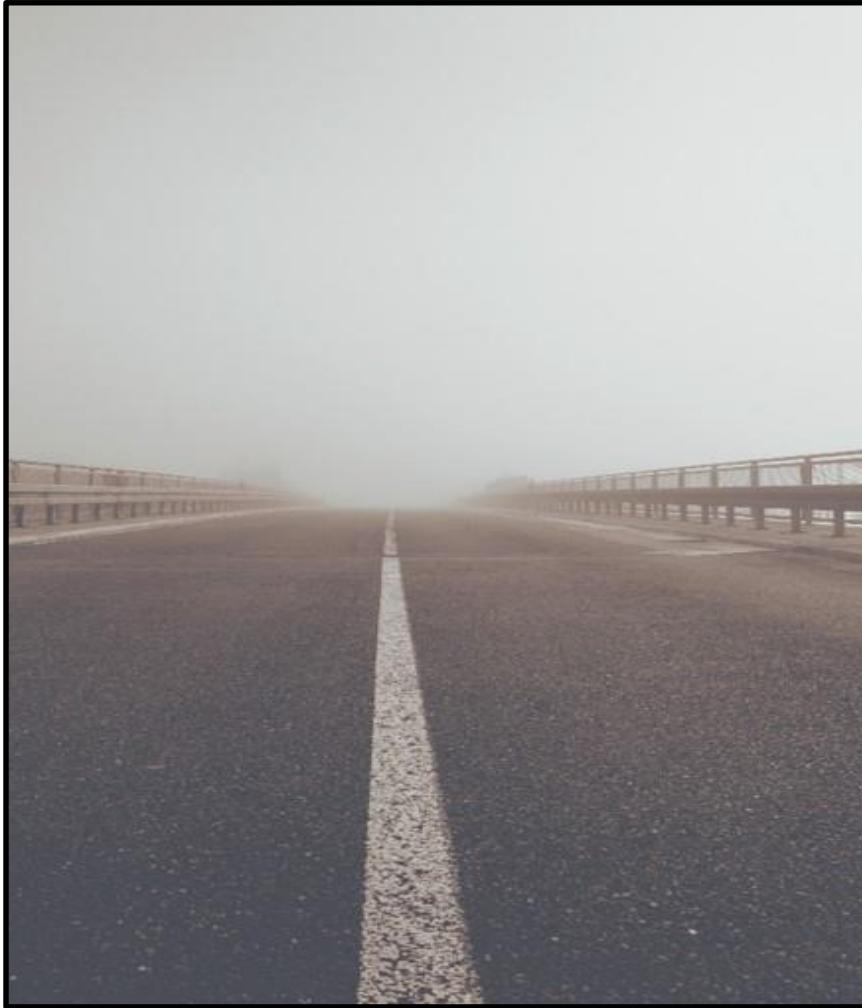
Office of Scholarly Communication

ces43@cam.ac.uk

August 2017

You will get all the slides
– no need to write
everything down

All images are under CC0, unless indicated otherwise



Understanding of
scholarly
communication

Awareness of services
to support researchers

Aims of the Research
Support Ambassador
Programme

Definitions of scholarly communication

What does it mean to be a researcher in the 21st century?

Lifecycle of research and publication

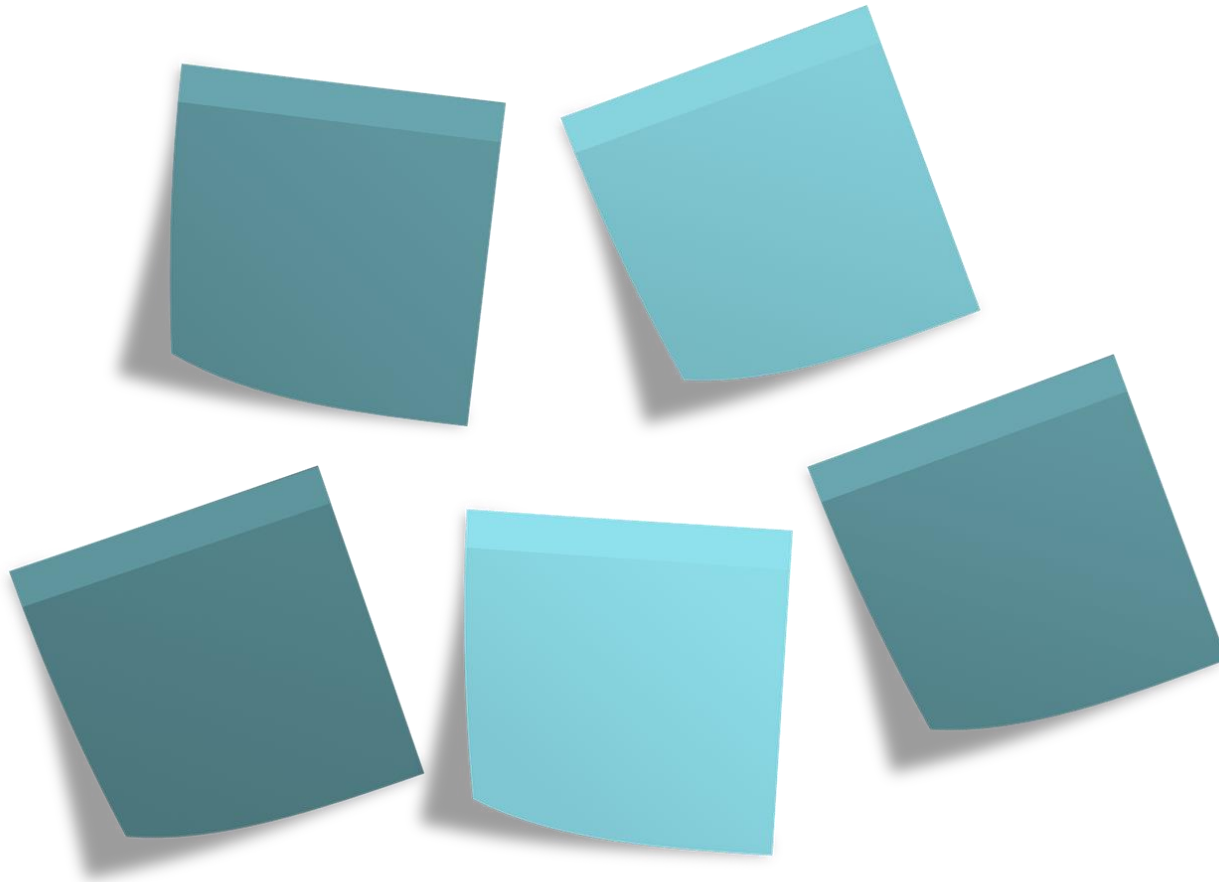
Support the library can offer

Introduction to the Research Support
Ambassador Programme





What does *scholarly communication* mean to you?



Scholarly communication is the process of academics, scholars and researchers sharing and publishing their research findings so that they are available to the wider academic community and beyond

Scholarly communication is the process of academics, scholars and researchers sharing and publishing their research findings so that they are **available to the wider academic community and beyond**

What does it mean to be a researcher in the 21st century?

Undertakes a research project and produces outputs for sharing

Can pursue a career in academia (research/teaching) or outside of academia

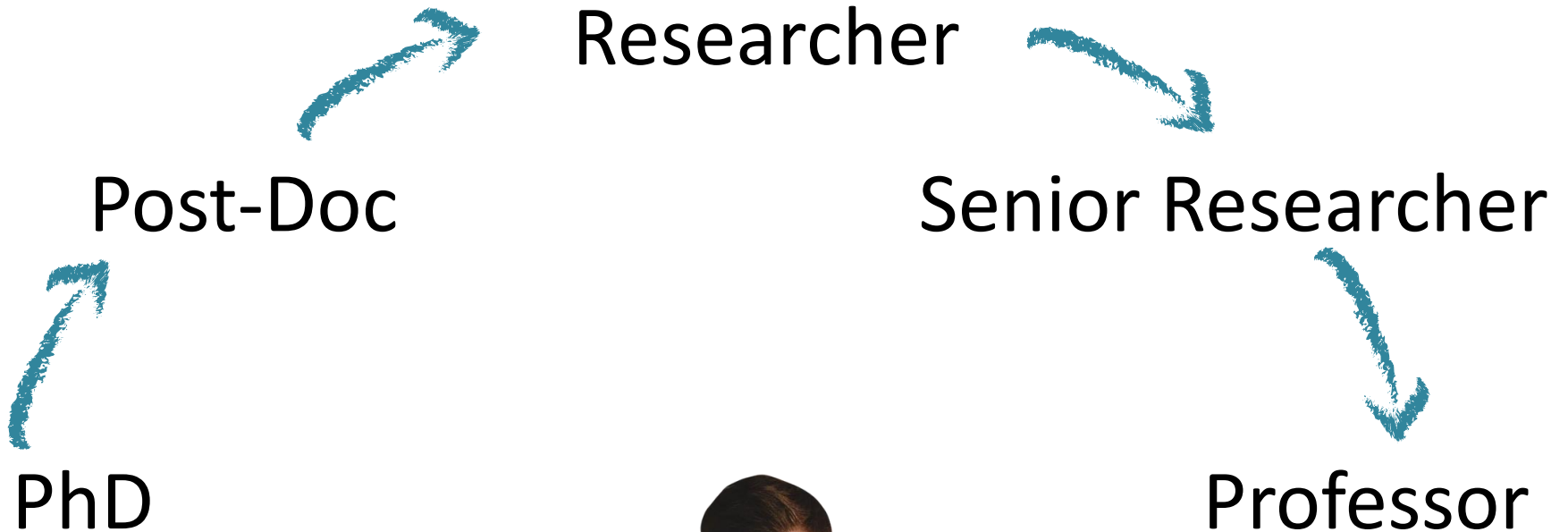
Likely to be:

- Facing increased pressure for posts

- Very mobile

- Under pressure to publish





This is one researcher's
workflow for
promoting their work
post publication

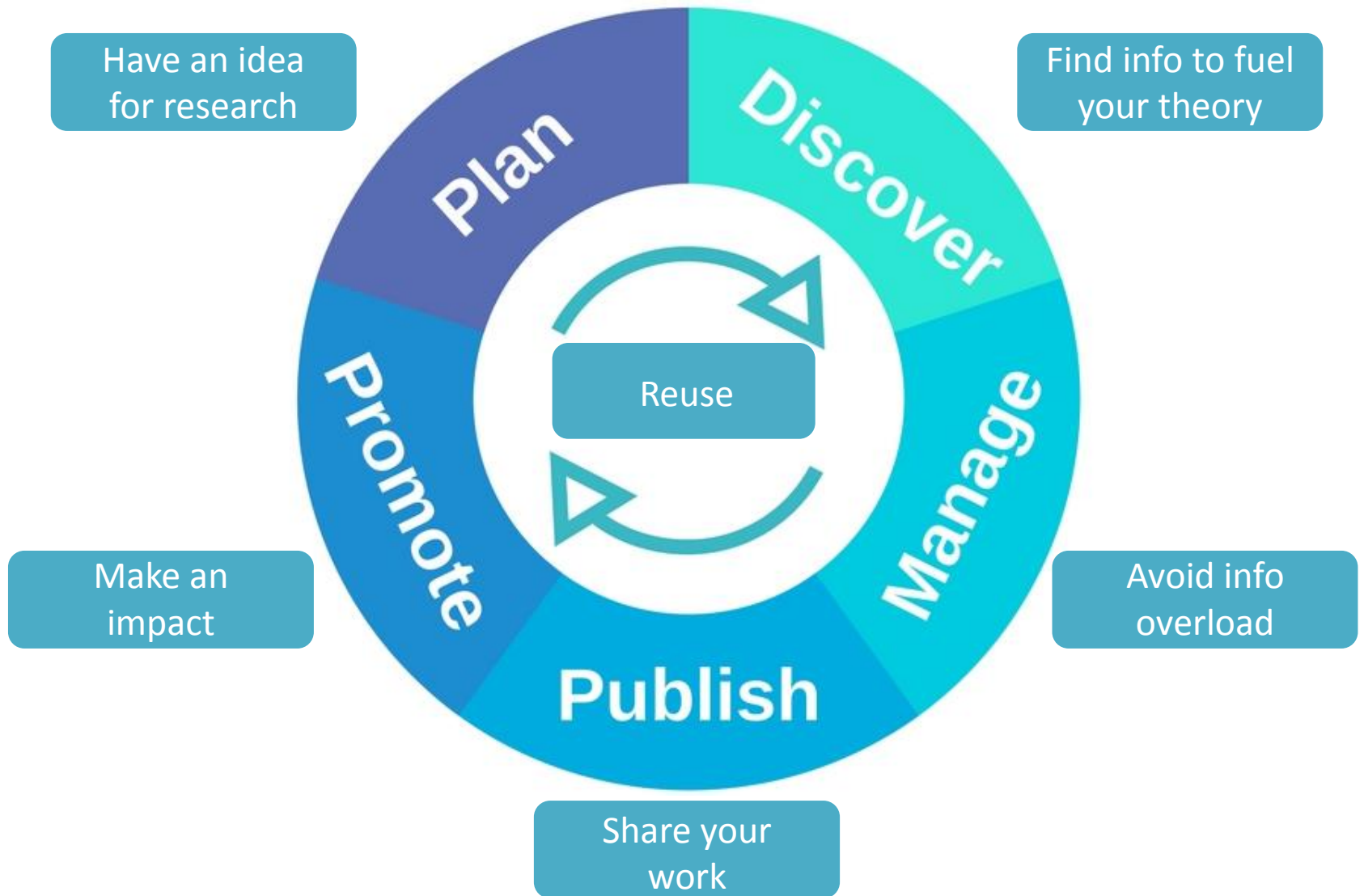
Things to do when a paper comes out: a checklist

June 4, 2015

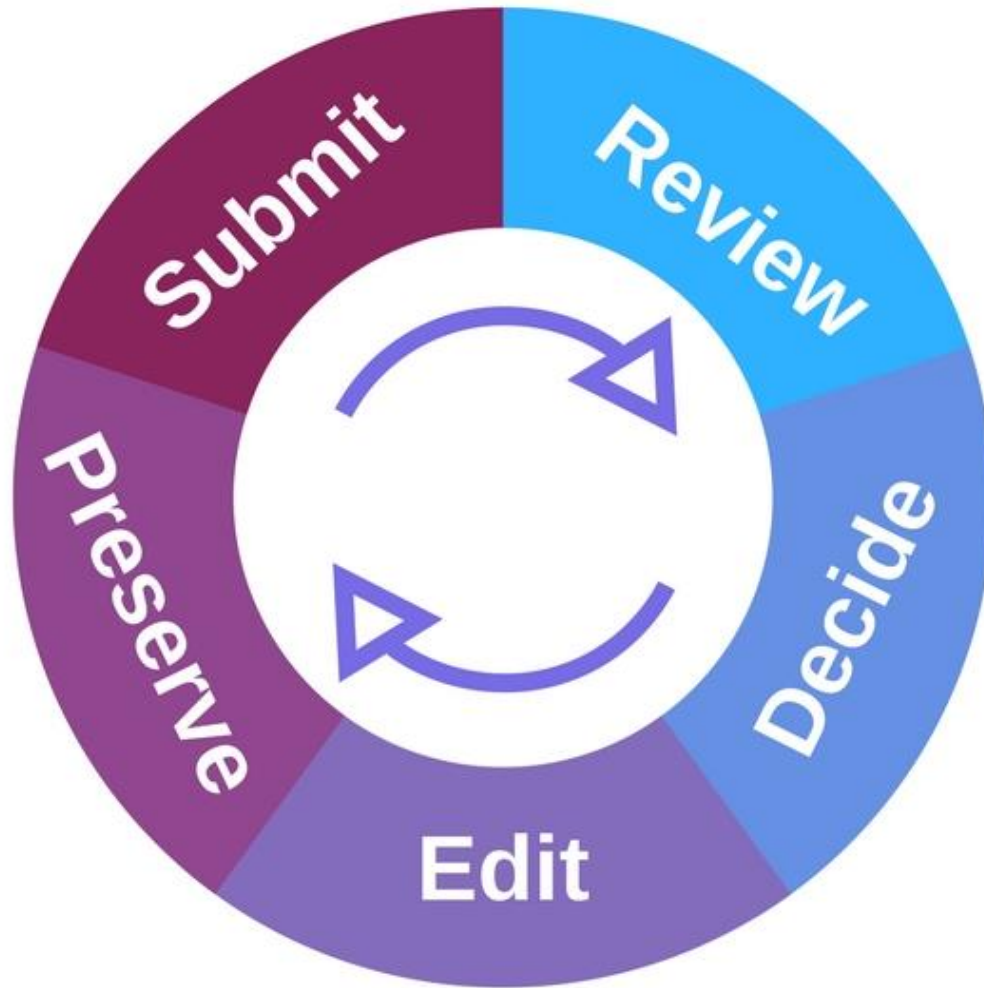
I found myself needing a checklist so that I could make sure I'd updated all the various web-pages that needed tweaking after the *Haestasaurus* paper came out. Then I thought others might find it useful for when they have new papers. So here it is.

- Write a blog-post on SV-POW!
- Create a new page about paper in the SV-POW! sidebar.
- Add the full-resolution figures to the sidebar page.
- Update my online publications list.
- Update my University of Bristol IR page.
- Update my ORCID page.
- Update my LinkedIn page.
- Mendeley, if you do it (I don't).
- ResearchGate, if you do it (I don't).
- Academia.edu, if you do it (I don't).
- Keep an eye on the new taxon's Wikipedia page (once it exists).
- Add the paper to the Paleobiology Database (or ask someone to do it for you if you're not authorised). [Credit: Jon Tennant]
- Tweet about it! [Credit: Matt Hodgkinson]
- Update Google Scholar, if it doesn't pick up on the publication on its own.
- Update the paper's page on the SV-POW! website. [Credit: Andy Farke]
- Update the paper's page on the Paleobiology Database. [Credit: Andy Farke]
- Update the paper's page on the University of Bristol IR page. [Credit: Andy Farke]
- Update the paper's page on the University of Bristol IR page. [Credit: Andy Farke]

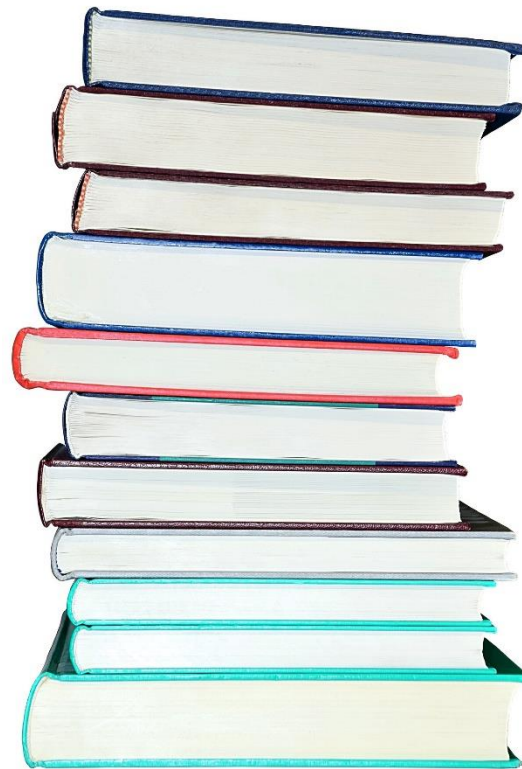
Mike Taylor via [Sauropod Vertebra](https://svpow.com/2015/06/04/things-to-do-when-a-paper-comes-out-a-checklist/)



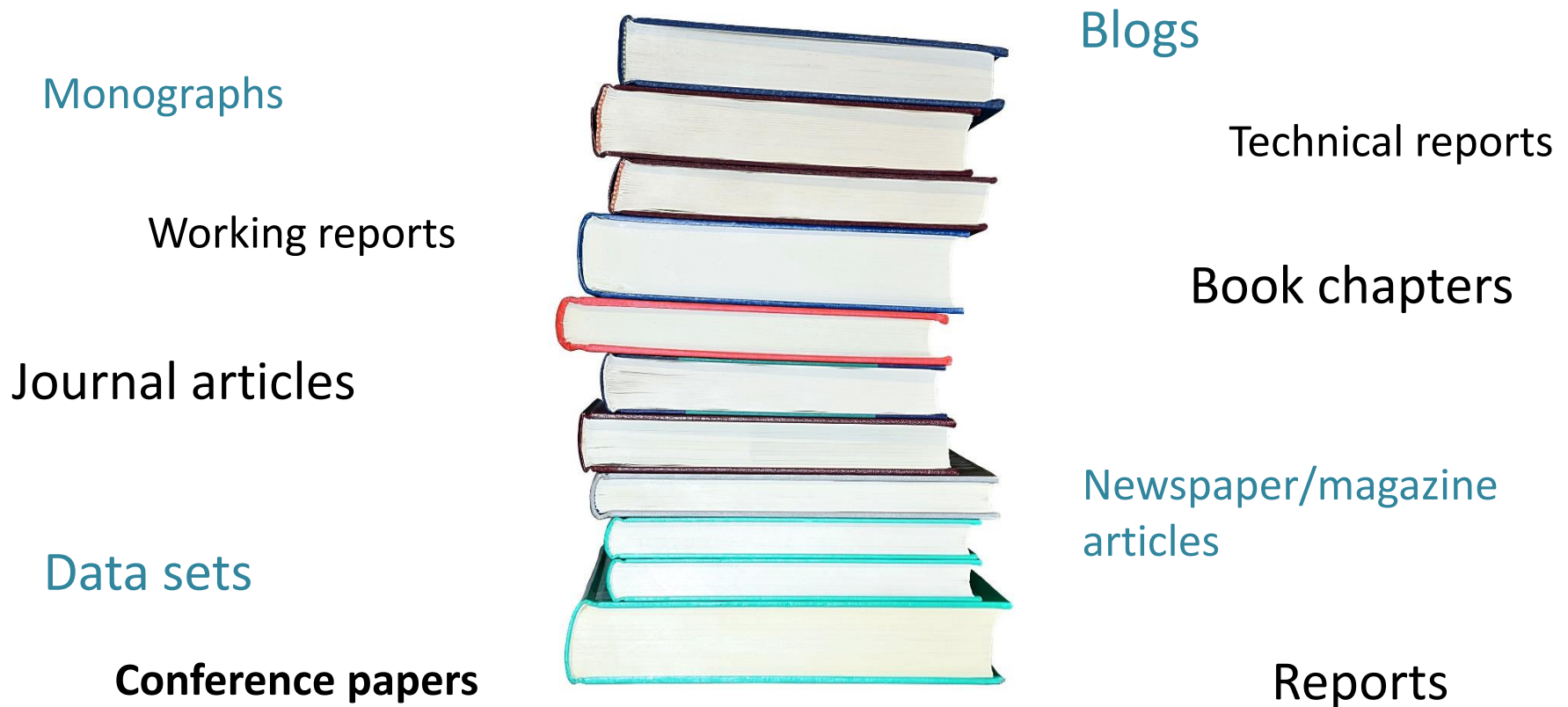




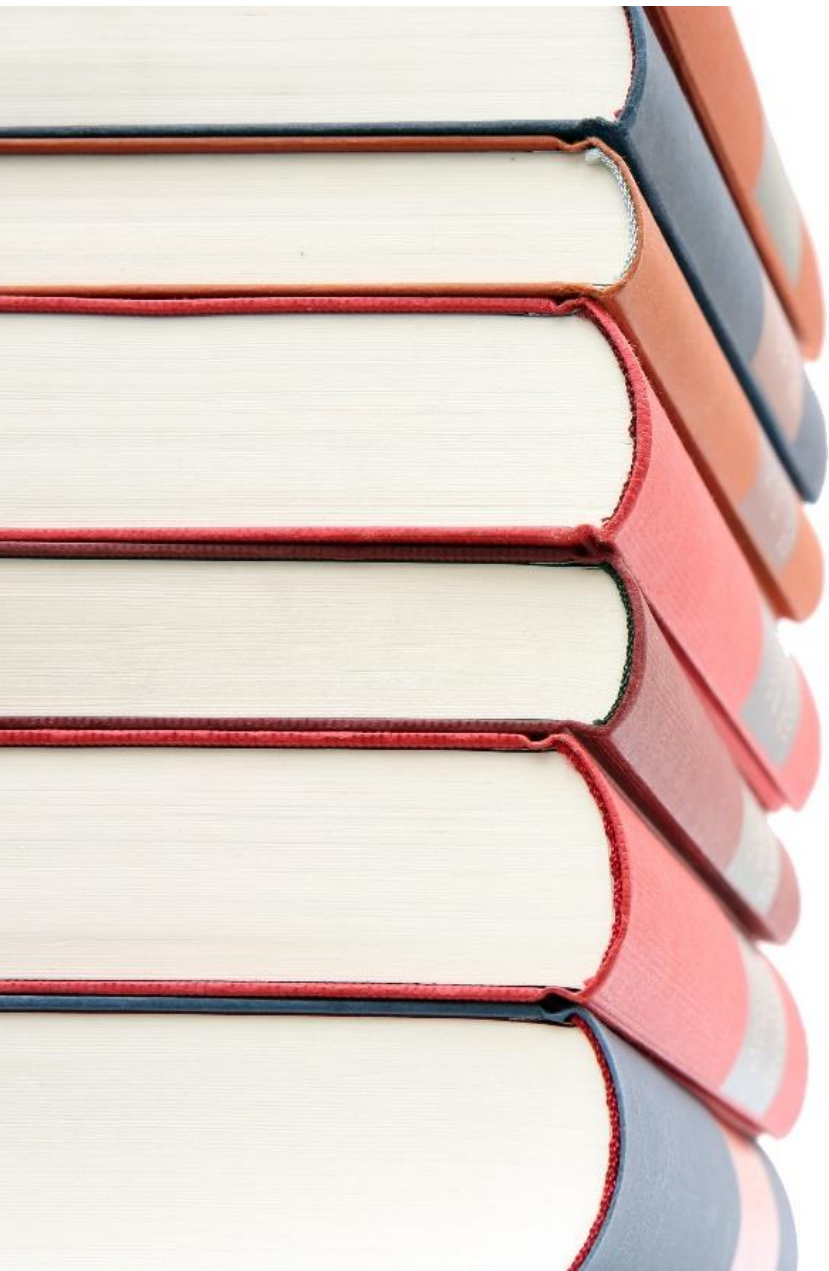
What types of output could a researcher produce?



What types of output could a researcher produce?







Focus is moving to encompass new services

New roles are being advertised in research support

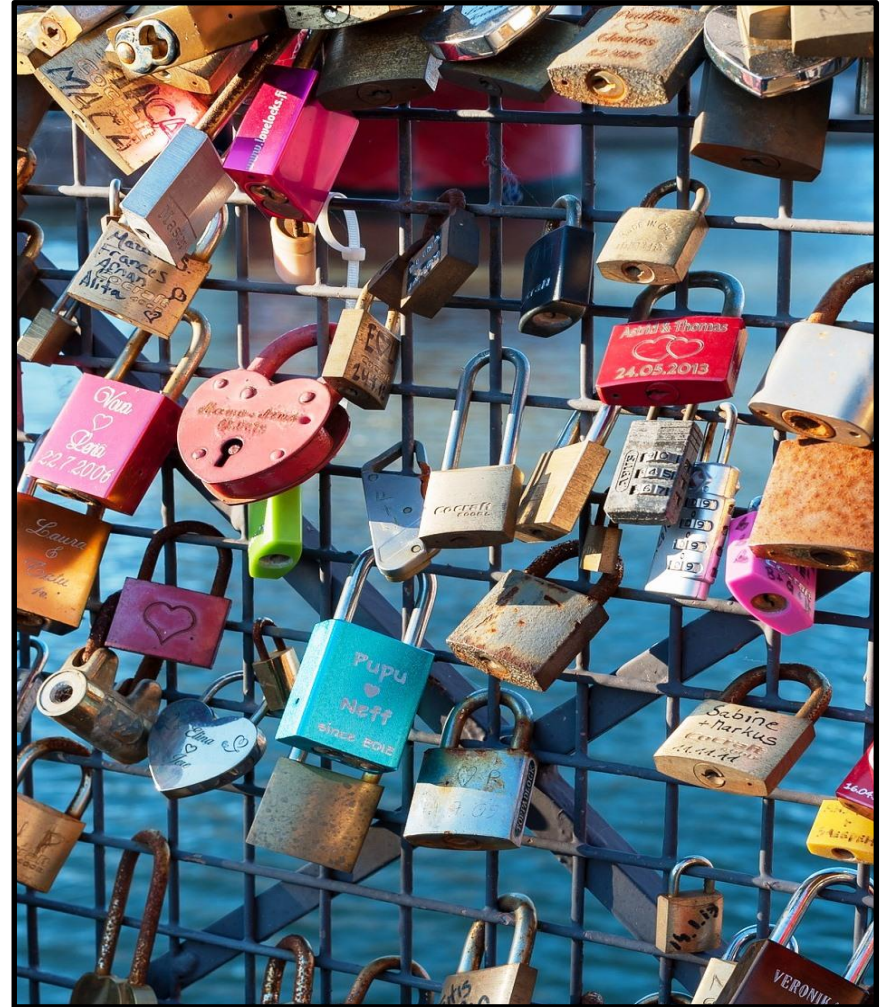
Different roles need different levels of knowledge

Move towards Open Access

Changing funder guidelines influence research

Fewer academic posts available

Increased pressure to share research widely



Timeline of academic publishing



LONDON



NEW YORK



TOKYO



MOSCOW

1665 – 1945

Paper journals

Scientific publishing by learned societies

Publishers are only means of
printing and distribution

Can only access through subscription
or library



1945 - 1970

Science becomes a profession and experiences rapid growth

Commercial publishers confirm their role as powerful actors in scientific publishing



1970 - 1995

Serials crisis sees the financial power of the commercial publishers consolidating
Journals start going online from 1993 onwards

2002

Term Open Access is coined



Publisher produces a journal & sells subscriptions



Publisher produces a journal & sells subscriptions



Subscriptions cancellations lead to higher prices



Publisher produces a journal & sells subscriptions



Subscriptions cancellations lead to higher prices



Higher prices = more libraries cancel = cost increases



Publisher produces a journal & sells subscriptions



Subscriptions cancellations lead to higher prices



Higher prices = more libraries cancel = cost increases

Eventually journals are not financially viable for publishers



Bundle of journals from one publisher sold to libraries as a single subscription



Initial advantages for both libraries
and publishers

Costs have risen hugely causing a
backlash from libraries & researchers



“System for assessing the quality of research in higher education institutions”

www.ref.ac.uk/

Good quality research
= money for future
research

Work needs to be
accessible to be
eligible

Research community contributes more than just
outputs

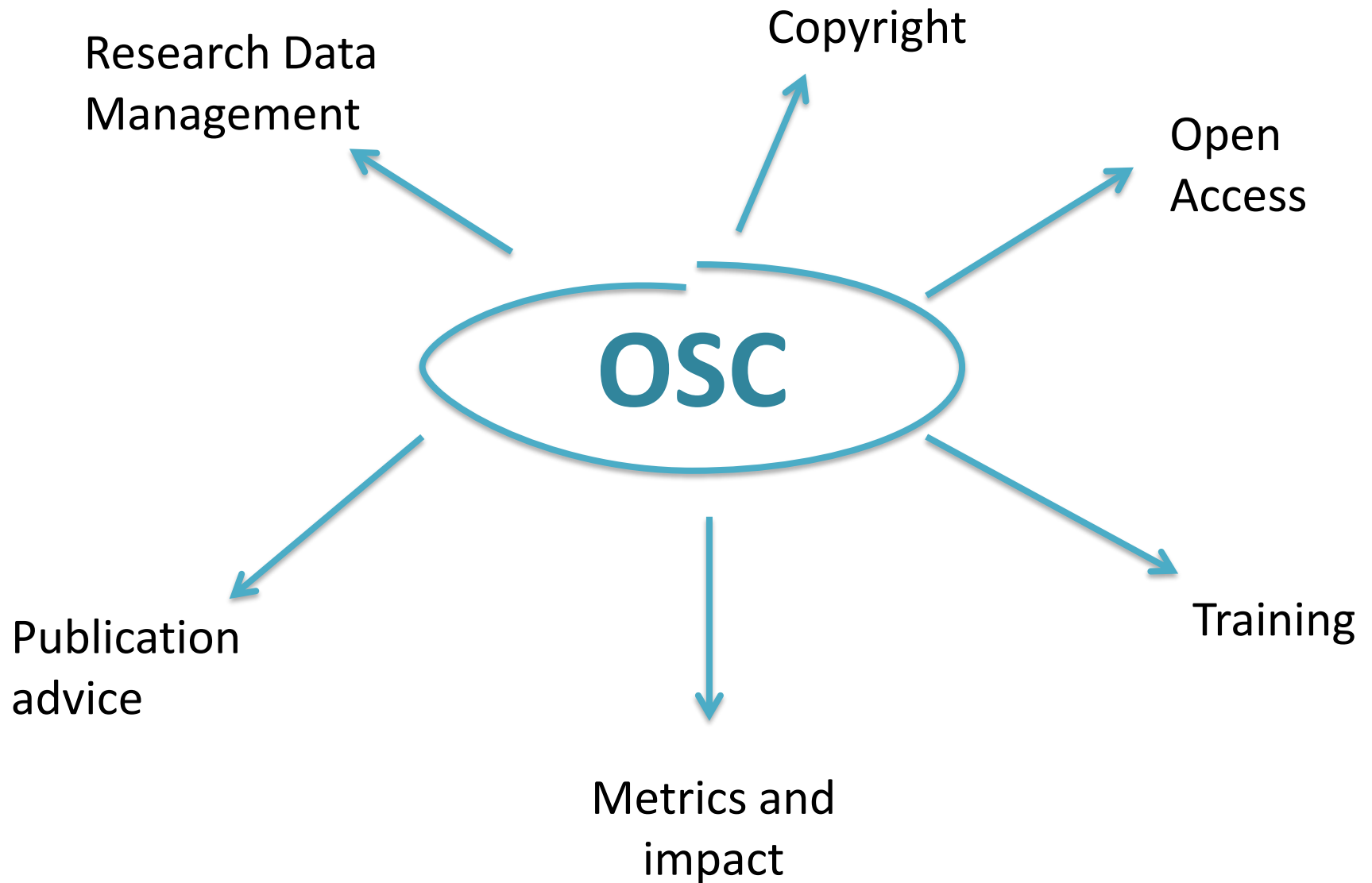
Little or no financial incentive

Institutions then pay for access

Is it time to change?









Format

Initial face to face session

Live webinars/recordings

Respond to discussion questions

Optional quizzes to test knowledge



Assessment:

Self assessment of skill level before and after the programme

Discussion forums

Quizzes

All via Moodle



Outcomes:

Increased knowledge of scholarly communication

Confidence to answer questions from the research community

Community of research support librarians across Cambridge



